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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/693,011	10/24/2003	Alex C. Toy	1023-286US01	9361
28863	7590	11/14/2008	EXAMINER	
SHUMAKER & SIEFFERT, P. A. 1625 RADIO DRIVE SUITE 300 WOODBURY, MN 55125			HOLMES, REX R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3762	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/14/2008	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

[pairdocketing@ssiplaw.com](mailto:pairdocketing@ssiplaw.com)

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/693,011	TOY ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	REX HOLMES	3762	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 August 2008.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10,21 and 23-36 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-10,21 and 23-36 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/17/08</u> .   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-10, 21 and 23-34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-4, 21 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pesola et al. (U.S. Pat. 5,271,056 hereinafter "Pesola") in view of Maoz et al. (U.S. Pub. 2004/0125029 hereinafter "Maoz")

5. In regards to claims 1-4, Pesola discloses a mobile wireless device with a housing (10,11), a internal antenna (8,9) on a first circuit board with a ground foil layer

(3) and a display screen (5) on a second circuit board with a ground foil layer (2) but does not disclose that there is a substantially contiguous ground plane layer interrupted by a plurality of outwardly extending gaps to disrupt the flow of eddy currents, nor that the ground plane regions defined by these gaps are interconnected. However, Maoz discloses an internal antenna (10), a ground plane layer (e.g. ¶ 10), a plurality of gaps (53a, 53b) and a display on a separate board (4). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wireless device as taught by Pesola, with programmer with an internal antenna and gaps on the circuit board that is separate from the display circuit as taught by Maoz, since such a modification would provide the predictable result of a programmer with an internal antenna and a ground plane layer that is disrupted by gaps for providing increased power without internal noise.

6. It is noted that a mobile phone is capable of being used to program an implantable device. This is evidenced by the art of record (specifically Schommer, Mark E. et al. - US 20050075692 A1; Phillips, William C. et al. - US 20050075691 A1; Toy, Alex C. et al.- US 20050075688 A1; Goedeke, Steven D. - US 20040152953 A1; Malek, Shahram et al. - US 20030171789 A1; Haller, Markus et al. - US 20020052539 A1; Causey, James D. III et al. - US 20020002326 A1; Carter; Scott J. et al. - US 6526310 B1).

7. It is noted that the specification of Maoz does not explicitly say that the circuit board (4) explicitly contains a display, but figure 1 clearly shows a display on circuit board (4) that is separate from the internal antenna (10).

8. Regarding claim 21, Pesola in view of Maoz disclose the claimed invention except for gap width. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the gap as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

9. Regarding claim 35, Pesola in view of Maoz disclose the claimed invention except for stating whether the electronics on each of the circuit boards are analog or digital. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz, with either analog or digital electronics since it was known in the art that system components can be made from either analog or digital circuitry. Further, It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz, with either analog or digital circuitry, because Applicant has not disclosed that analog or digital circuitry provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solve a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with the circuitry as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz, because it provides the predictable results of a display and antenna and since it appears to be an arbitrary design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over Pesola in view of Maoz.

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10. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pesola in view of Maoz as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Stein et al. (U.S. Pub. 2004/0230246 hereinafter “Stein”).

11. Regarding claims 9 and 10, Pesola in view of Maoz discloses the claimed invention except for the battery bay being formed within a loop-like antenna. Stein teaches that it is known to use the antenna loop as the basis for the battery bay as set forth in figure 9 elements 66 and 76 to provide noise immunity from external interreference. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the circuit board as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz, with the antenna loop battery bay as taught by Stein, since such a modification would provide the predictable results of a circuit board with a specific location and design for the antenna for providing noise immunity.

12. Claims 5-8, 23-29, 32-34 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pesola in view of Maoz as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Persson (U.S. Pat. 6,207,912).

13. In regards to claims 5-6 and 23-27, Pesola in view of Maoz discloses a programmer for an implanted medical device with an internal telemetry antenna on an antenna circuit board with a ground foil layer, display screen on another circuit board with a ground foil layer, and a substantially contiguous ground plane layer interrupted by a plurality of outwardly extending gaps, but Pesola in view of Maoz fails to disclose that the first circuit board contains a first or second electrostatic layer. However Persson discloses printed circuit boards for portable communication devices that utilize

electrostatic discharge layers that define a peripheral conductive layer and a central aperture (e.g. Fig. 3; Cols. 3-4). Both Pesola in view of Maoz and Persson teach of portable communication devices that include printed circuit boards and antennas and thus teach analogous arts. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the circuit board of Pesola in view of Maoz, with a printed circuit board with a static discharge layer as taught by Persson since it would provided the predictable results of a device with a protection circuit to prevent circuit failure due to electrostatic discharge. Since the layers are throughout the entire circuit board then it would be obvious that the electrostatic discharge layer would be the approximate size and shape of the antenna.

In regards to claims 7-8, 28 and 29, Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson teach that the circuit board that makes up the device has electrostatic discharge layers. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the circuit board as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson with the dual layers of electrostatic discharge, because Applicant has not disclosed that dual layers provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solve a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with a single layer as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson, because it provides the predictable results of protection against electrostatic discharge and since it appears to be an arbitrary design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson.

Therefore, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to modify circuit board to obtain the invention as specified in the claim(s).

14. In regards to claims 32-34, Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson disclose the claimed invention except for gap width. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the gap as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

15. Regarding claim 36, Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson disclose the claimed invention except for stating whether the electronics on each of the circuit boards are analog or digital. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson, with either analog or digital electronics since it was known in the art that system components can be made from either analog or digital circuitry. Further, It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson with either analog or digital circuitry, because Applicant has not disclosed that analog or digital circuitry provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solve a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with the circuitry as taught by Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of

Persson, because it provides the predictable results of a display and antenna and since it appears to be an arbitrary design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over Pesola in view of Maoz and further in view of Persson.

Therefore, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to modify \*\*\* to obtain the invention as specified in the claim(s).

16. Claims 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pesola in view of Maoz in view of Persson as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Stein et al. (U.S. Pub. 2004/0230246 hereinafter “Stein”).

17. In regards to claims 30 and 31, Pesola in view of Maoz in view of Persson disclose the claimed invention except for the battery bay being formed within a loop-like antenna. Stein teaches that it is known to use the antenna loop as the basis for the battery bay as set forth in figure 9 elements 66 and 76 to provide noise immunity from external interference. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the circuit board as taught by Stein in view of Maoz in view of Persson, with the antenna loop battery bay as taught by Stein, since such a modification would provide the predictable results of a circuit board with a specified location and design for the antenna, for providing noise immunity.

### ***Conclusion***

18. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ito et al. (7,009,410) – PCB with dual electrostatic discharge layers.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to REX HOLMES whose telephone number is (571)272-8827. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Angela Sykes can be reached on 571-272-4955. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/R. H./  
Examiner, Art Unit 3762

/George R Evanisko/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3762